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Washington



THE City of Washington, the Capital of the United States of America, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac at the confluence of the Eastern branch with that river. It is located one hundred and six miles from Chesapeake Bay, has an area of over six thousand acres, and a present population of about three hundred thousand.

The Act of Congress establishing the seat of the Federal Government on the banks of the Potomac was approved by President George Washington on July 16, 1790. The planning of the new Capital was left in the hands of a young Frenchman, Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, and time has confirmed the wisdom of the selection, although for many years the plans so far exceeded the reality that Washington was sarcastically termed "the city of magnificent distances," by the Abbe Carrea, Minister from Portugal in 1816. During the years immediately following the wanton burning of the city by the British in 1814 Washington grew steadily, but it was the Civil War which gave the greatest impetus to growth in population—a momentum which has never been lost since that period.

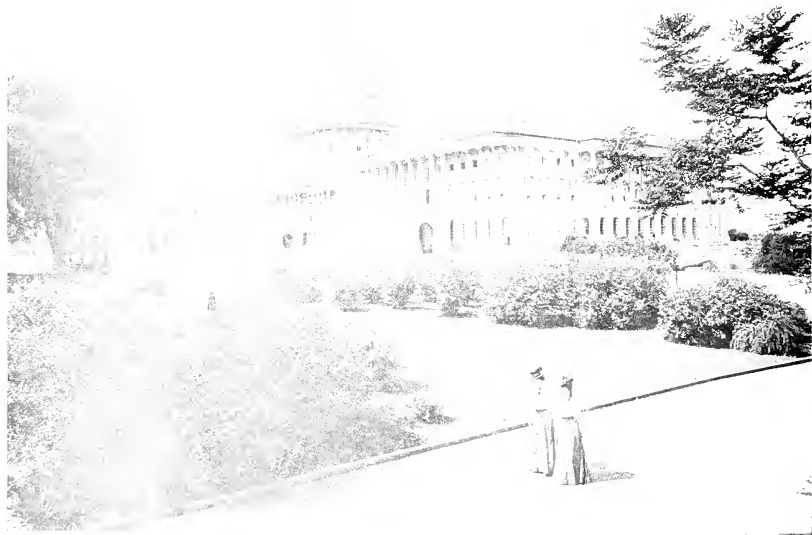
The Washington of today is a splendid city of great public buildings, superb hotels, luxurious clubs, and private residences. As the official metropolis of the National Government and the home of thousands of office-holders, great and small, it differs in every respect from the ordinary American city. It has no municipal government of its own, being only a geographical spot in the District of Columbia, which is managed by three commissioners appointed by the President, and not a separate corporation.

The "magnificent distances" of sarcasm are now the truth. No city in the world can show such vistas of broad avenues and beautiful streets, adorned with the finest work of the most famous sculptors, with here and there the sublime architecture of an immense public edifice gleaming amid the foliage. Every American citizen has reason to be proud of the great Capital of the Republic.

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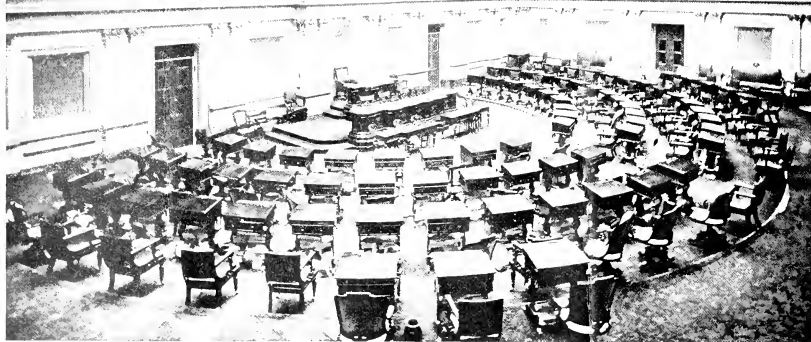
THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

The main entrance, known as the "Old Portico," occupies a commanding position upon Capitol Hill, one and one-third miles from the White House. The building is a masterpiece of architecture, and is one of the most beautiful and important structures in the world. The interior is lavishly decorated with priceless statuary and paintings.



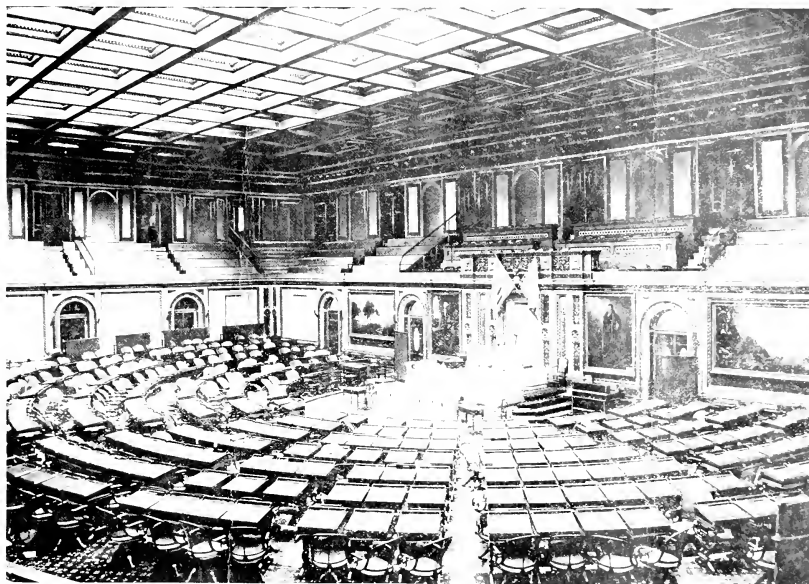
VIEW FROM WASHINGTON MONUMENT, FEBRUARY 1904

From the Monument looking east toward the Capitol lies the beautiful landscape of the Metropolitan Park, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum. The noble white fronts of the Capitol and the winding course of the Potomac may be followed for miles. In the distance the Potomac River.



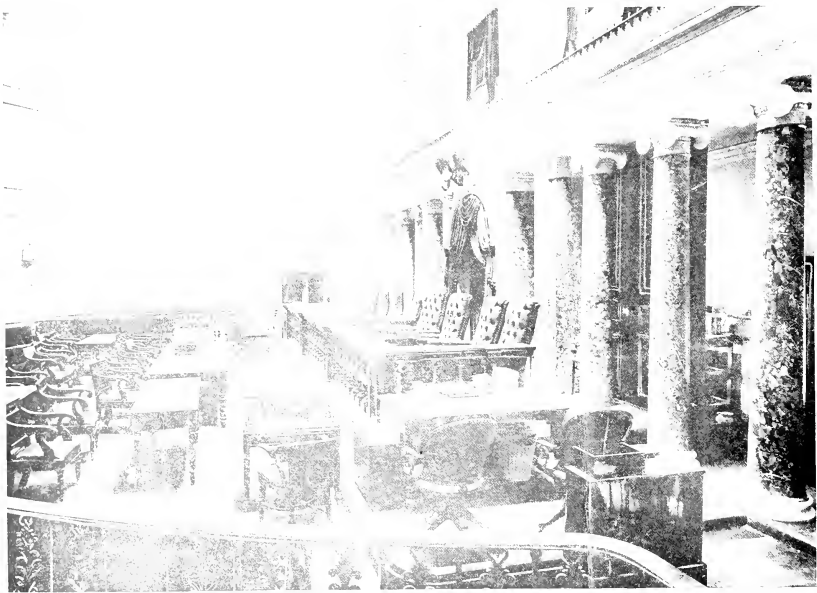
THE SENATE CHAMBER, CAPITOL

This perspective of the Senate Chamber is in the north wing of the Capitol. The concentric rows of the seats of the senators radiate from the dais of the President of the Senate, which is on the north side. Rich decorations in gold arabesques over delicate friezes adorn the walls, and the light from above is mellowed by the all-glass ceiling, which heightens the glass ceiling. The committee and reception rooms are veritable art galleries of the highest order.



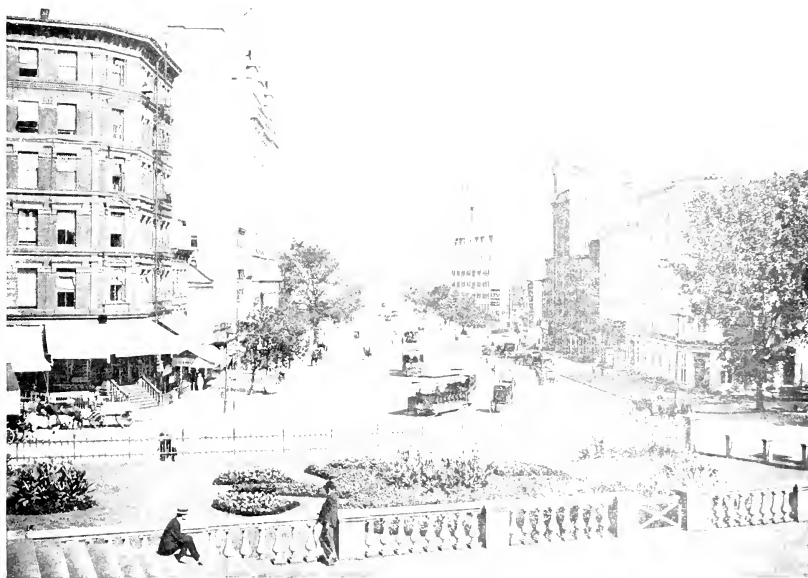
THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES, CAPITOL

A Legislative Chamber without a rival in the world. In an elevated position at the south side is the Speaker's desk, of the same height as the desks of the members. The desks of the members are arranged in continuous semicircular rows, and the desks of the House opens off the hall back of the Speaker's desk. The galleries are spacious and are reached by beautiful marble staircases.



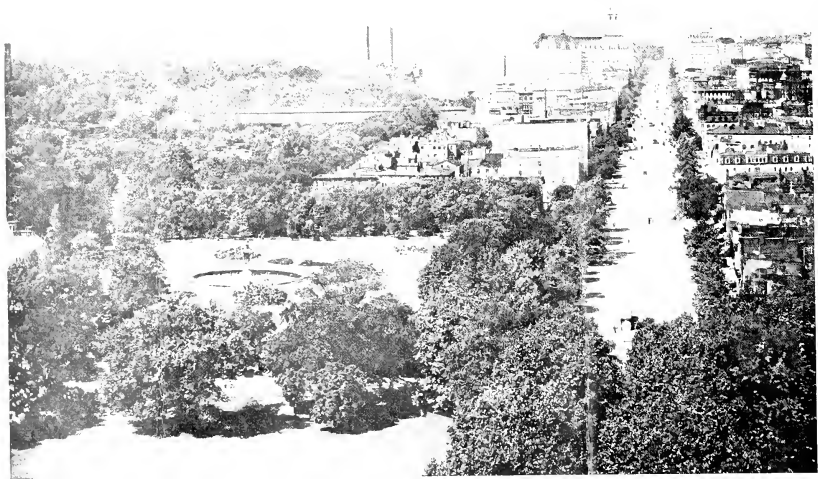
THE SUPREME COURT ROOM, CAPITOL.

Here is the place where the grandest of American trials take place. The Supreme Court of the United States of America. The hall is semi-circular, with a dome-shaped ceiling, having a height of 100 feet. The walls are covered with marble. A series of four columns, built of the finest Italian marble, supports a gallery in the rear of the Bench where the Chief Justice sits. The Justices sit on a raised platform, and the lawyers who address them from the space in front. Public galleries are outside the railing.



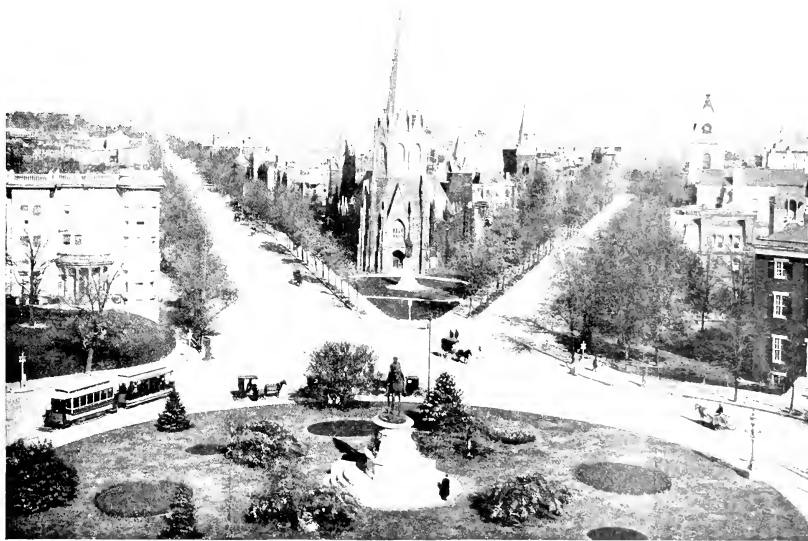
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE—LOOKING EAST

Pennsylvania Avenue is the grand approach to the Capitol, and its sides are lined with the finest buildings of Washington. In the view shown here, from the Treasury Building, the tall tower of the Capitol is visible on both sides of the New Willard hotel (appears at the left). In the center background, around the corner, is the tall tower of the surrounding grounds.



GENERAL VIEW OF WASHINGTON

The development of Washington has been mainly to the westward of the Capitol, although the projections assume it would be to the east. From the western terrace of the Capitol may be obtained a beautiful view of the city and the surrounding hills. The broad asphalted surface of Pennsylvania Avenue stretches across the scene and divides the middle front of the Executive buildings. Nearly all of the great public buildings are in view. At the left gleams the tapering shaft of the Washington Monument.



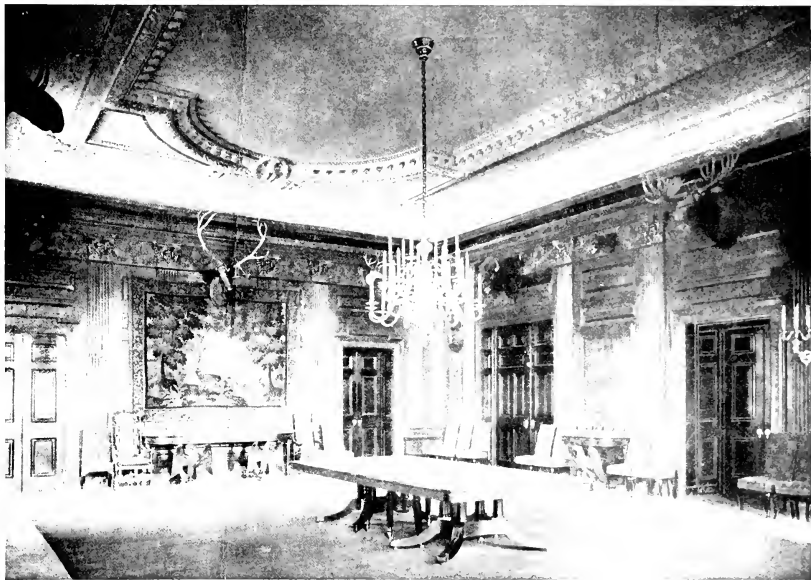
THOMAS CIRCLE

In the Thomas Circle, at the junction of Vermont and Massachusetts avenues, stands a fine equestrian statue of George Washington, known as "Chickamunga," erected by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in honor of their beloved leader during the Civil War. The statue, which is one of the best examples of the genius of the famous American sculptor, J. G. A. Ward.



THE REMODELED WHITE HOUSE

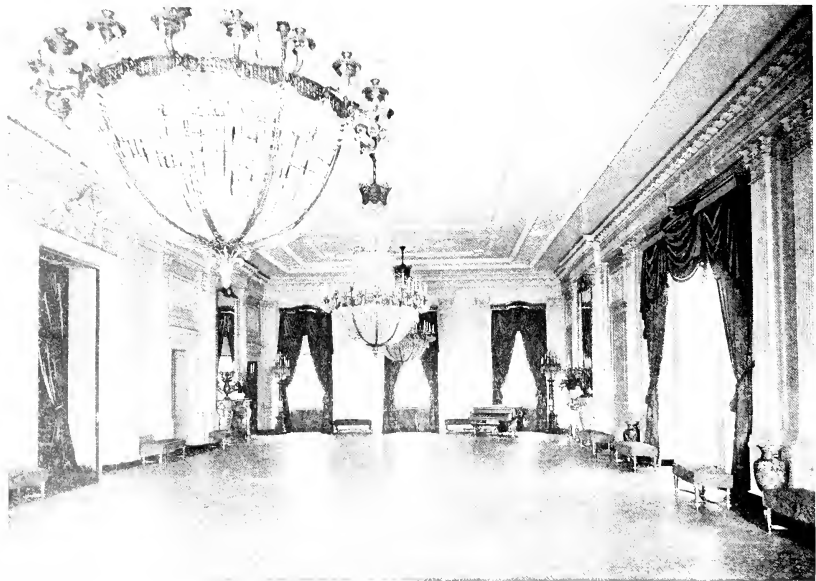
The building's present is an air of stately simplicity which goes well with its history as the official home of every President of the United States since George Washington, who laid the corner stone in 1792, but died in 1799 before the building was completed. When the British troops entered the city in 1814, the building was virtually level, and it was the coat of paint which the stones received to obliterate the marks of the flames that gave rise to the name "White House," the popular designation of the Executive Mansion. Extensive alterations and additions were made in 1902-03.



NEW STATE DINING ROOM

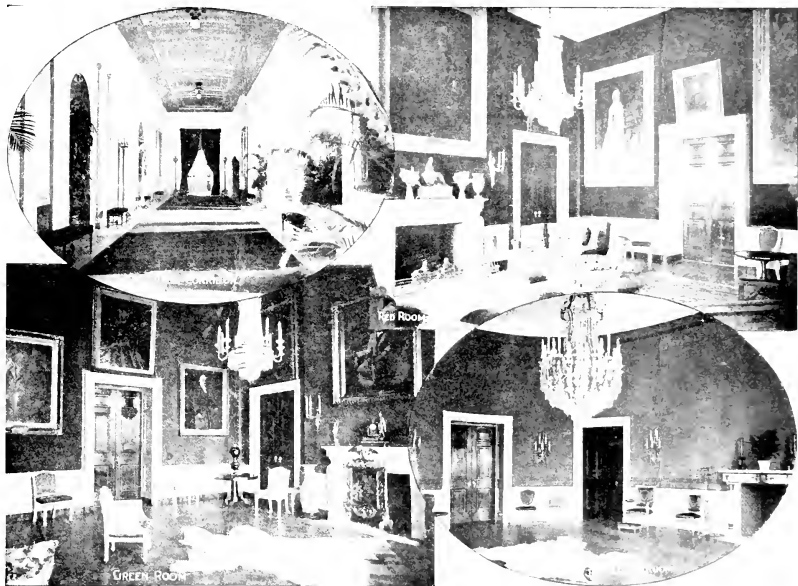
The massive mahogany table shown in this view will seat one hundred guests. The ponding of this room is for the heads of American big game. Over the white marble mantel is a valuable Flemish tapestry depicting a group of men who have dined to the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Diplomatic Corps.

ARK. TRAVELER'S GUIDE, 1908, p. 107.



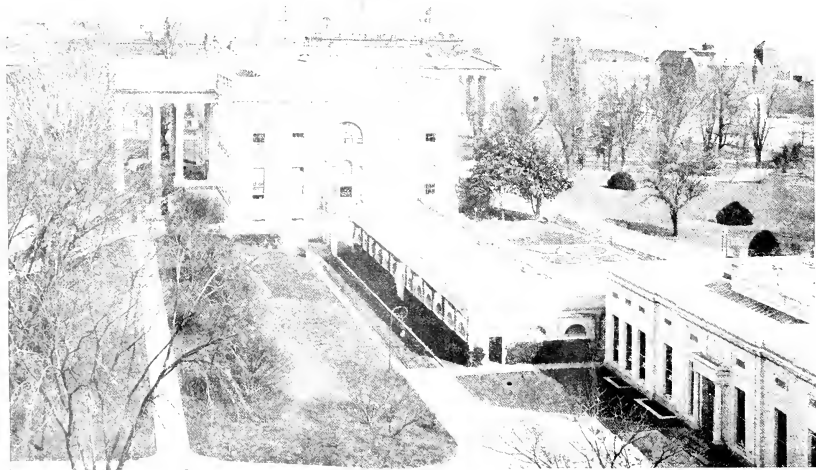
EAST ROOM

The famous East Room is a splendid apartment with an international reputation. The walls and ceiling are finished in white and gold, with three massive crystal chandeliers depending from the latter. The moldings and frieze ornamentations are in relief and the window draperies are of old gold. This room is used for all public receptions. The two royal Sevres vases were the gift of the President of the French Republic to President McKinley.



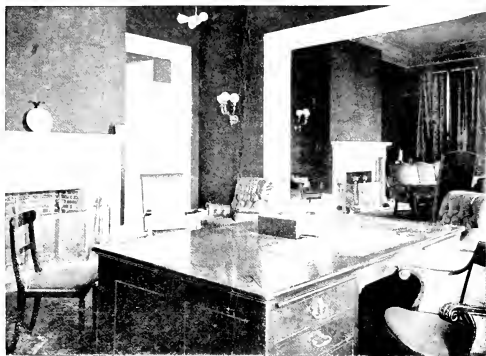
WHITE HOUSE INTERIORS

Broad stairways lead up to the second Corridor from which access may be had to the East Room and the Blue Room. The rooms are distinguished by the predominating color of the decorations and furnishings in each. They contain many of the most famous pictures presented from time to time to the Presidents of the United States by citizens of the Republic or by foreign governments.



ESPLANADE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING.

On the west side of the White House, a broad esplanade connects the older building with the new Executive Office, used by the President and his clerks for the transaction of official business. The building is of a severe style of architecture, designed to be in harmony with the main structure. The public entrance to the White House is now through the colonnade on the east side.

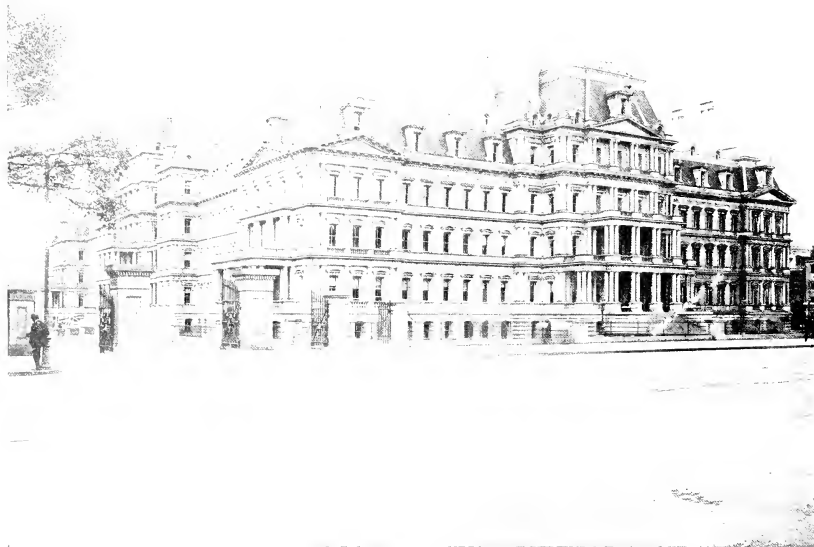


THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



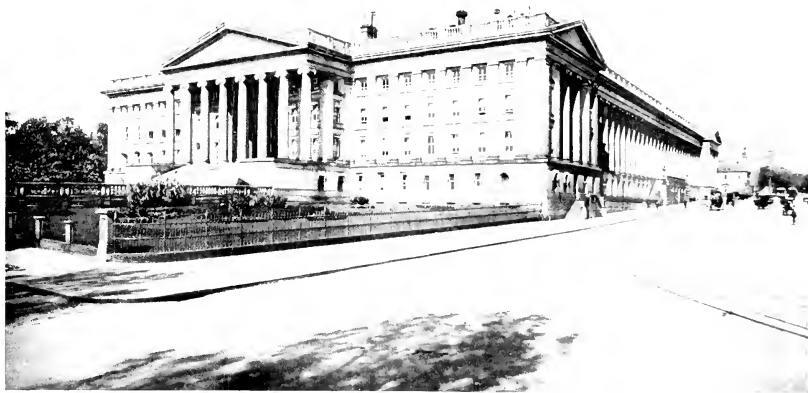
THE CABINET ROOM

The President's Office and the room set aside for the deliberations of the Cabinet are located in the new Executive Office Building, West of the White House. These rooms are used for the transaction of National business affairs only, and are very plainly furnished. The important policies of the Government which have been formulated in these rooms, and they are destined as the years go by to acquire more and more historical interest.



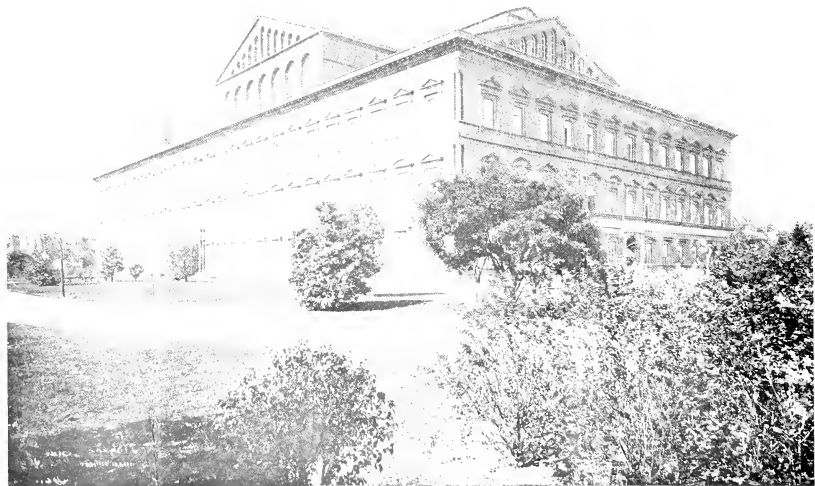
THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING

This largest and most magnificent office building in the world is located west of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Within are two hundred rooms devoted entirely to the use of the several departments and connected by over two miles of marble corridors. The west wing is occupied by the War Department, the east wing by the Navy Department, and the south by the State Department.



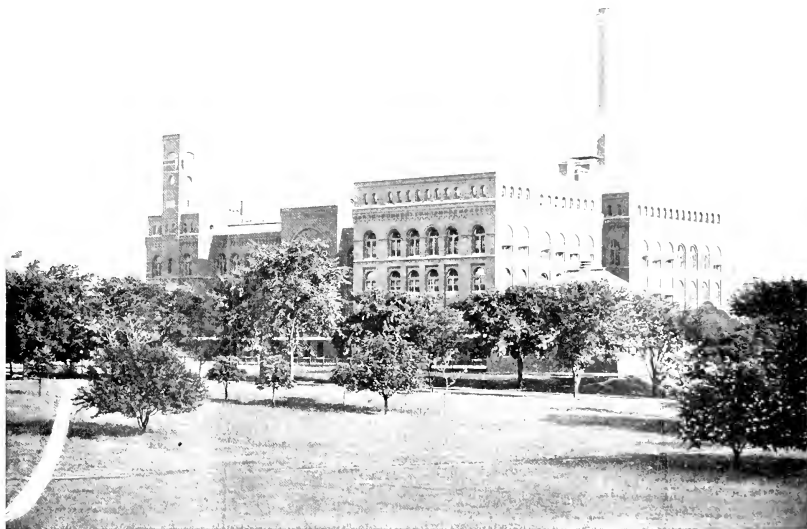
THE TREASURY BUILDING.

The Treasury Building, east of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, is acknowledged to be the most perfectly perfect. The portico is generously adorned with Ionic columns, and give an impression of dignity, solidity and security. In the Cash Room, the daily transactions reach to the amount of millions of dollars. Below, the strong gold, silver and bond vaults are replete with the representatives of the country's wealth.



THE PENSION BUILDING.

This immense structure incloses a great court with a lofty roof of glass and iron. The court is surrounded by galleries which rise one above the other and contain five, after tier, of offices. Here the enormous pension business of the United States is handled with perfect system. Since the War of the Rebellion the astounding total of more than three billions of dollars has been paid to pensioners, a record without equal in the history of nations.



THE BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, corner of Fourteenth and E Streets, S. W., is a monumental building in which government bonds, national currency, postage and revenue stamps, military, naval and diplomatic commissions, etc., are printed; the currency is surrounded by a very precautionary and an elaborate system of accepting and guarding it.

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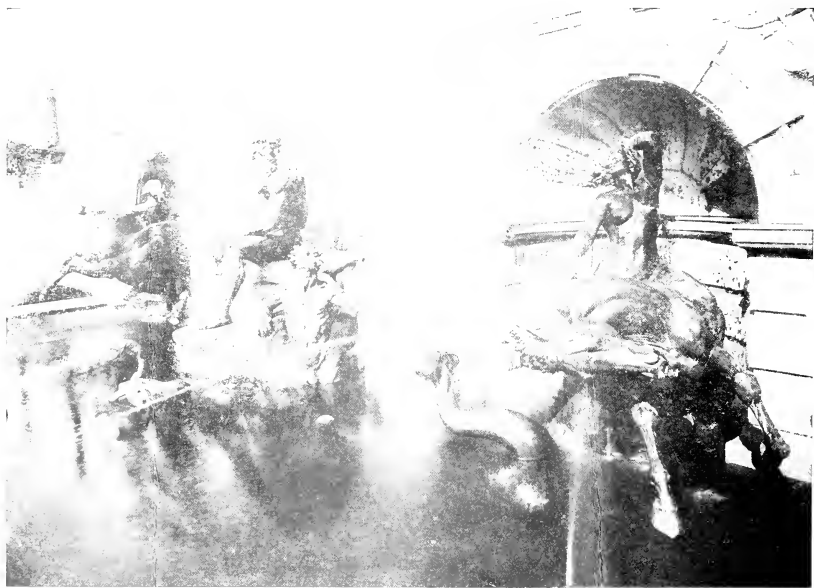
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution stands in the southern end of the Smithsonian Grounds, a part of the Mall near B street, between Fourth and Eleventh streets. It received its name from James Smithsonian, an Englishman, who bequeathed his entire property in 1829 to found "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The collections preserved here comprise thousands of natural history specimens and American and European prehistoric antiquities.



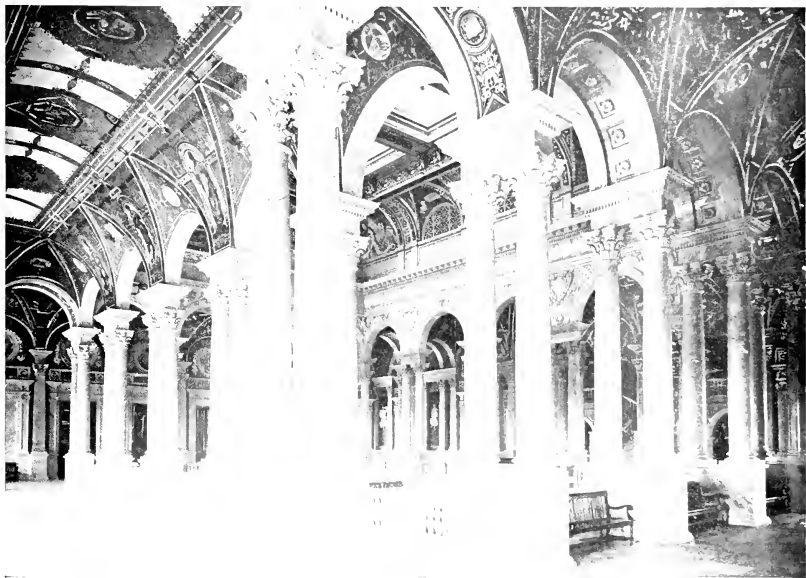
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress is beyond a doubt the most artistic library building in the world. It faces west upon U. S. Capitol, Second and E Streets. The grounds adjoin those of the Capitol. It consists of a great central study, of a great hall for the stacks, enclosed in a parallelogram of 2 colonnades and pavilions. There are three stories surmounted by a massive pediment.



BRONZE FOUNTAIN—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The fountain in the Library of Congress is ornamented by the artful bronze fountain by Hinton Perry. It represents the Court of Neptune and contains a group of mythical creatures, including dolphins, sea horses, serpents, frogs and turtles. It occupies a semi-circular basin fifty feet broad. In front of the fountain, Neptune is seated in a majestic attitude.



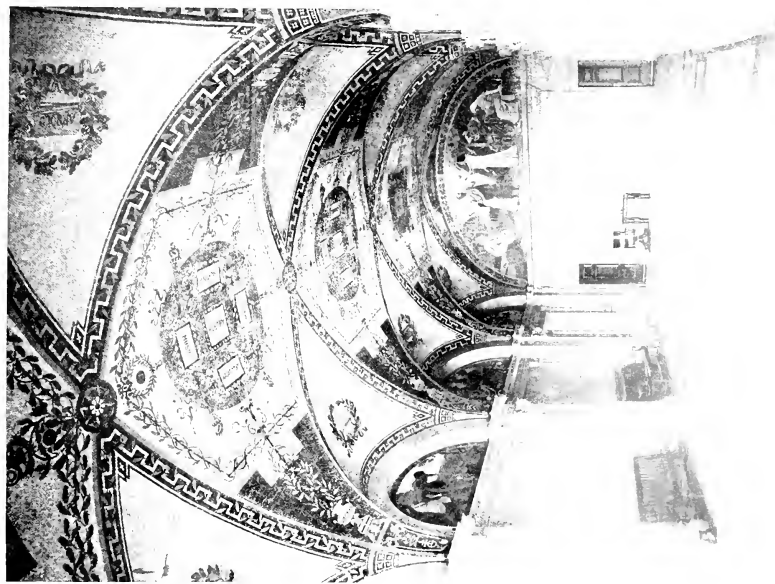
SECOND FLOOR ENTRANCE HALL, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The spiral stair ascends to the wonderfully decorated corridor of the Arc on the way to the upper floor. The columns and arches are arranged somewhat similar to those of the first floor, but as they are higher and decorated in a different manner, the decorative work is the combined effort of a small army of talented artists including Giovanni Stanetti, Giovanni Stanetti, and Giovanni Stanetti. The decorative work is the combined effort of a small army of talented artists including Giovanni Stanetti, Giovanni Stanetti, and Giovanni Stanetti.



GRAND STAIRWAY- LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

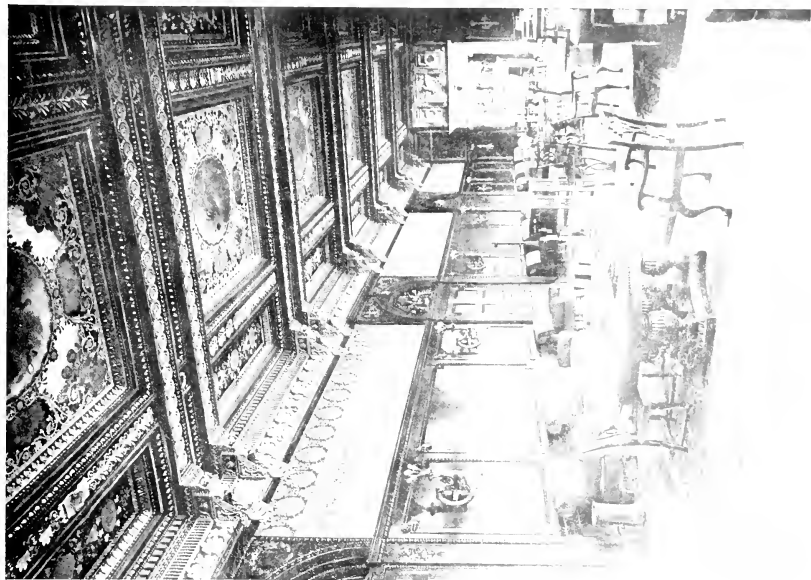
The grand double staircases with their white marble balustrades, which rise from each side of the splendid entrance hall of the Library of Congress, produce an architectural effect beyond the power of language to describe fully. It is only these wonderful creations of genius that the work of Philip Martin is most varied and elaborate. This extraordinary hall has been declared to be the finest marble interior in the world.

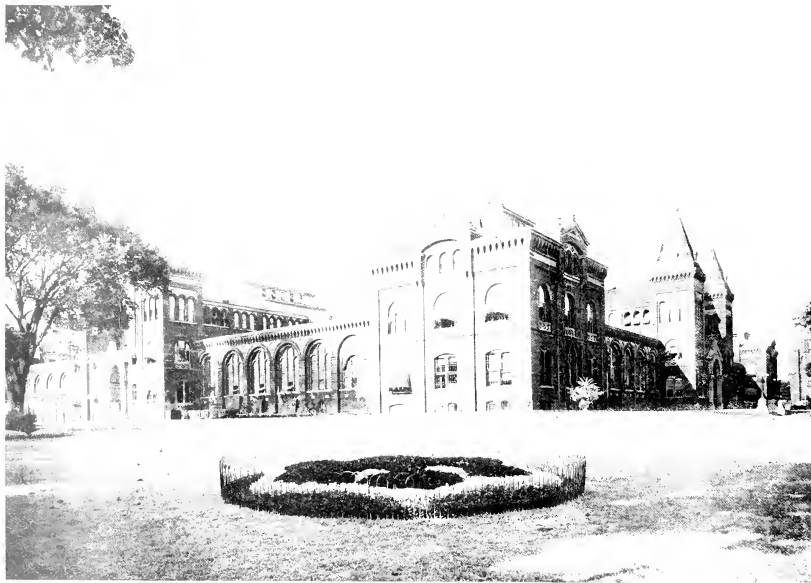




READING ROOM ROTUNDA—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

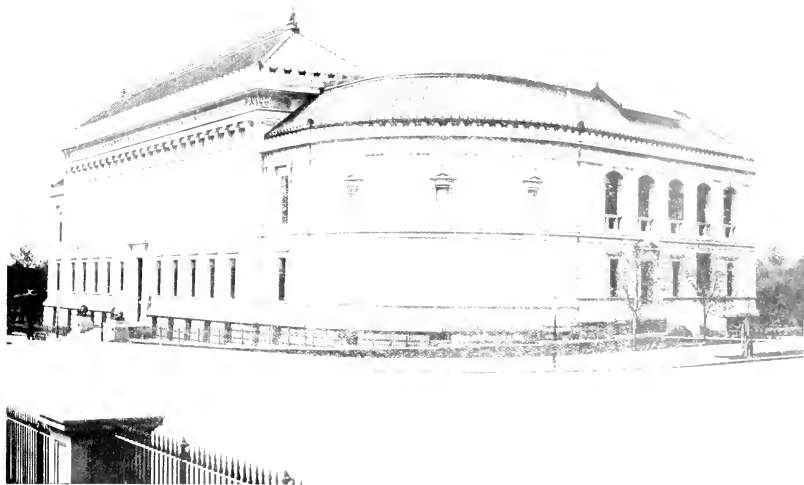
The east domed Rotunda of the Reading Room is the central and most important portion of the Library Building. It is marked by a magnificence of architecture and decoration. Paintings, rare marbles, and a broad scheme of color and of stucco ornamentation unite to form a notable and imposing interior. Never have richer materials been used or decoration more freely employed than in this superb Rotunda.





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

The National Museum on the Mall, E Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, is the repository of over five million specimens of objects of scientific and artistic value acquired by gift or purchase into the possession of the Government. In the historical section are many personal relics, mementoes and minerals of distinguished persons. The Washington and Grant relics are of especial interest. The Museum is supported by an annual appropriation of Congress.



THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART

This famous Art Gallery, on Seventh Street, New York Avenue to E Street, was founded and endowed by the Corcoran family for the benefit of the public. Here has been gathered together one of the most valuable art collections in the world. One may here view the masterpieces of the great artists, and casts and replicas from the finest specimens of antique and modern sculpture. The Corcoran's and the



A HELPING HAND

A reproduction of this painting is in the gallery of Art. It is one of the best known works of Emile Renard, a French landscape, miniature and genre painter, who died in 1900. The painting, which appears to give pleasure universally, has always appealed to the regard of the public, and has been copied and multiplied in various forms. It is a reproduction which has become familiar throughout the civilized world.



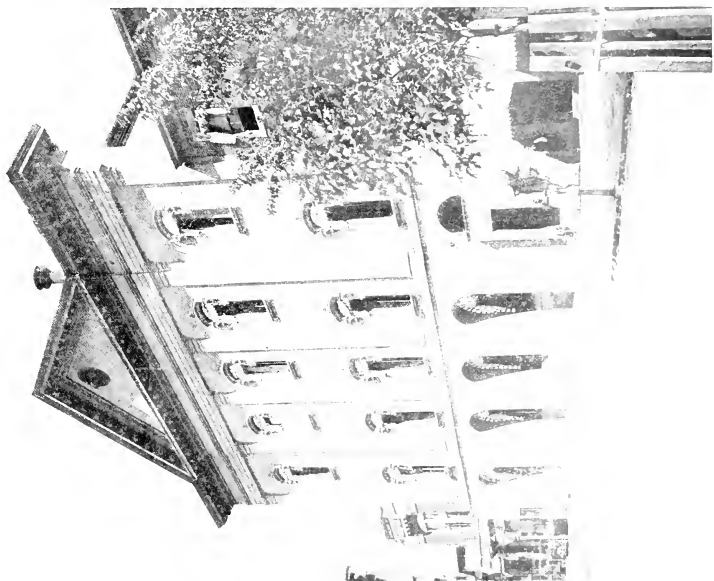
GOING TO PASTURE

Another gem in the Concord Gallery of Art by the celebrated artist, Mr. S. T. Frost, which has achieved a reputation of its own, is "Going to Pasture." It is notable that the paintings which treat of homely and common subjects especially gain in value as the artist's reputation grows. The pictures which will be recognized by visitors as the originals or those made of lithography or painted copies.



THE GENERAL POST OFFICE

The officers of the Postmaster General and his subordinates who have in charge the direction and management of the postal system of the United States are in this great building located on Pennsylvania Avenue at D and Twelfth Streets. The Dead Letter office handles an average of over twenty thousand pieces of misdirected, illegible or forbidden mail matter daily. The Museum of the Dead Letter office contains an interesting exhibit.

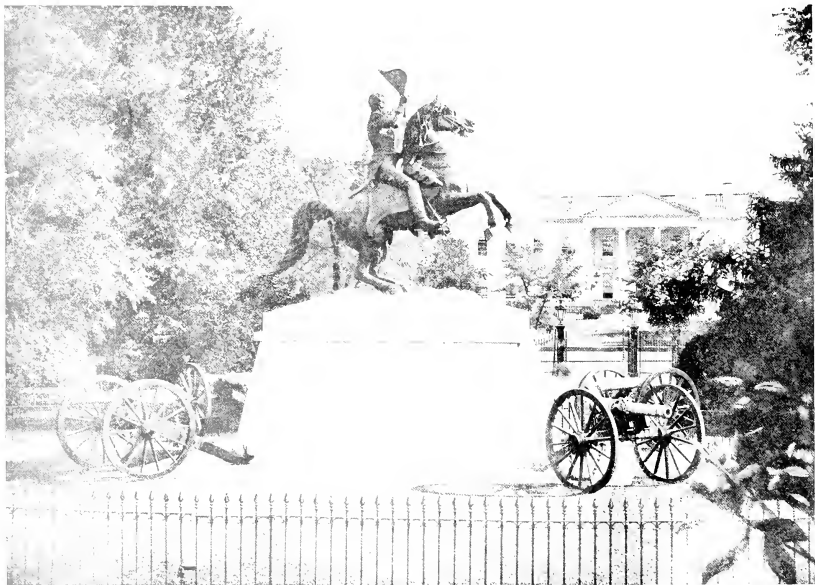




THE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

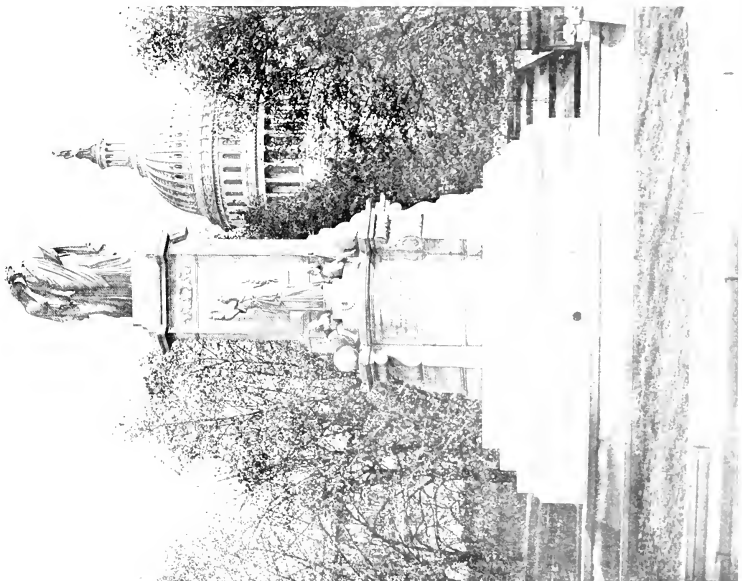
The UNITED STATES Soldiers' Home is surrounded by over five hundred acres of beautiful lawn, slope and trees, three miles north of the Capitol, at Michigan Avenue and 10th Capitol Street. Here the Government cares for more than twelve hundred veterans of the regular service. They are comfortably lodged, fed and clothed, and receive medical care and medicine, all without cost. The white Norman tower of the Home is a pleasing feature of the landscape.





THE JACKSON STATUE

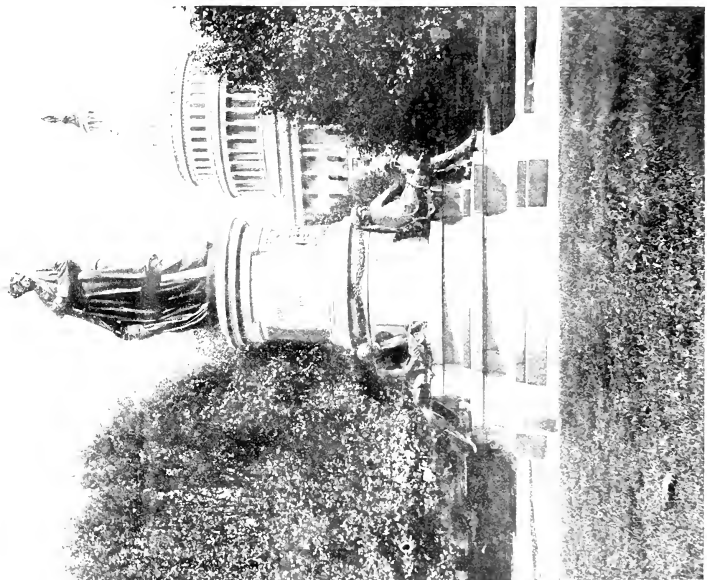
The famous equestrian statue of Clark Mills is situated in Lafayette Square, opposite the north front of the White House. The bronze was cast from cannon captured in Jackson's campaigns, and some of the old guns flank the four sides of the base. It was unveiled on January 8, 1853, an anniversary of the birth of Jackson's glorious victory which decided the War of 1812 against Great Britain and made Jackson the idol of the people.





THE EMANCIPATION MONUMENT

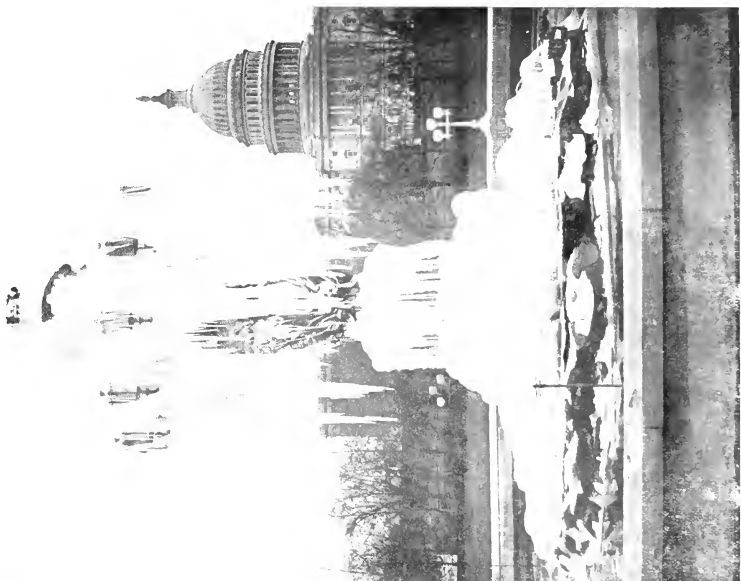
The semi-heroic bronze group, "Emancipation," stands in Lincoln Square, one mile directly east of the Capitol. It was designed by Thomas Ball, and represents Abraham Lincoln presenting the proclamation of freedom to a slave whose fetters have just been shattered. The statue was unveiled on April 14, 1876, an anniversary of Lincoln's assassination. The cost, \$17,000, was paid for by the contributions of freedmen.





THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT

In Lafayette Square, nearly opposite the White House, is the imposing bronze and marble memorial to Lafayette and his compatriots who served in the Revolutionary War. It was erected by Congress in 1891, and is the work of two French sculptors, Antoine Falguiere and Antonin Mercier. America, in front, offers the sword of liberty to the heroic figure of Lafayette. On one side are Rochambeau and Troupain, on the other D'Estaing and DuRoiase.





JOHN
ADAMS

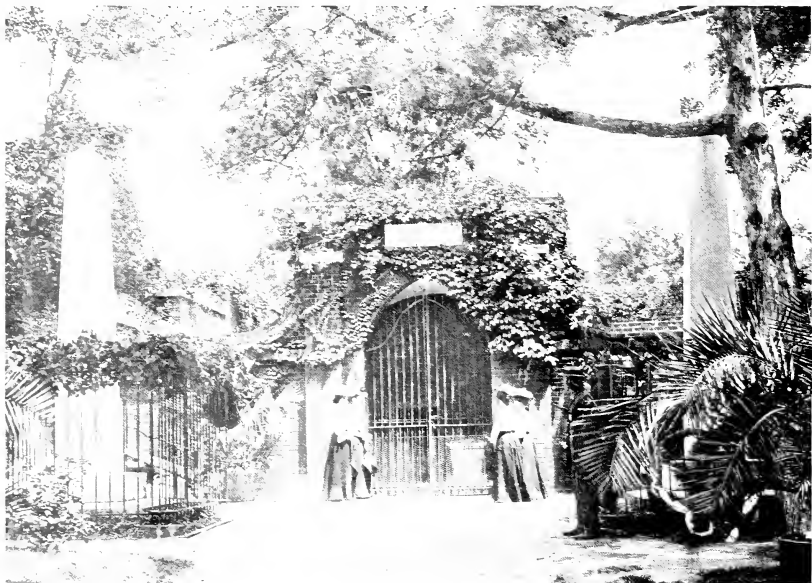


MARY ADAMS



HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, MOUNT VERNON

The Mansion House of Mount Vernon was threatened by the ravages of the Civil War. The name of Washington have made it a shrine of patriotism. There are few real veterans of the great Revolution left. The restoration equipment and technique of the excellent conservators of the Mount Vernon Society.



PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE

The photograph shows a large, arched metal gate, heavily covered in ivy, set within a stone wall. Two people are standing near the gate. To the right, a large tree trunk is visible, and a person is standing near a large, leafy plant. The scene is surrounded by dense foliage and trees.



CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA

The pew of General Washington is well preserved in the venerable Christ Church in Alexandria, where it occupies the front, and is marked by a silver plate with a facsimile of Washington's autograph. Across the aisle is the pew of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, who also bears a silver plate upon which is engraved the name of the former owner in autograph.



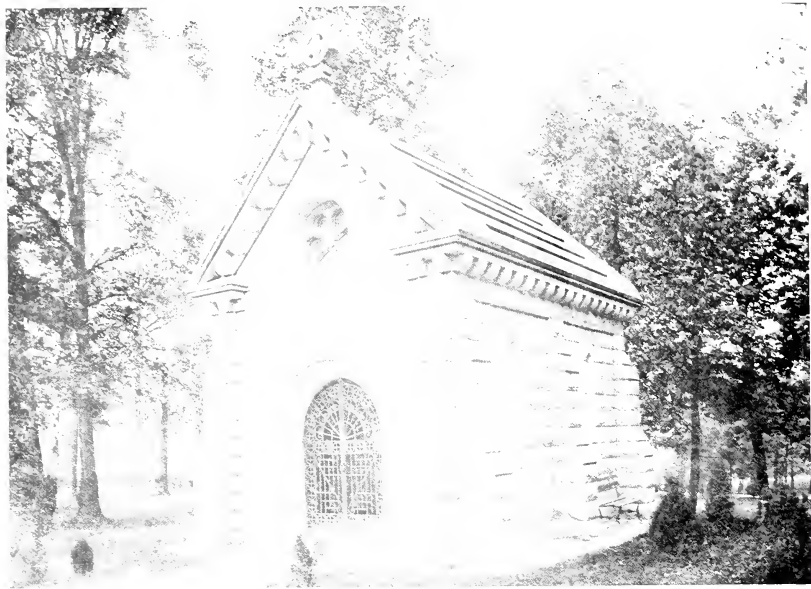
ARLINGTON HOUSE

One of the best of the Arlington series of pictures, showing the great house, and in this fine old mansion situated upon the brow of a hill overlooking the Potomac. It was built by George Washington, George Washington's adopted son, and on his death passed into the hands of the family of Col. Robert E. Lee, who was living at the outbreak of the Civil War. The mansion is now occupied by the superintendent of the military cemetery.



GRAVE OF UNKNOWN DEAD, ARLINGTON CEMETERY

Nothing is known of these brave men except that they died for the preservation of the Union. No individual record of their sacrifice. Yet this is the reason for so many of the monuments in the cemetery of Arlington will have a share in the recent memory of the American people. The names of the soldiers who died for the Union will be remembered by the people of the United States.



CAMP OF THE AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB

The American Alpine Club was organized in 1892 by a group of men who were interested in the study of the mountains of North America. The club has since that time been active in the study of the mountains of North America, and has been instrumental in the discovery of many new peaks and routes. The club has also been instrumental in the development of the sport of mountaineering in North America. The club's headquarters are located in New York City, and it has a large collection of books and maps. The club's members are active in the study of the mountains of North America, and they are also active in the development of the sport of mountaineering in North America. The club's members are also active in the study of the mountains of North America, and they are also active in the development of the sport of mountaineering in North America.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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